

New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1911.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—A republic of Shan-Tung was declared at Chi-Fu, and Sun Hao-Chi, a former governor of the province, was selected as President; the foreign warships in Chinese waters were reported as 112, of which 21 were British, 29 French and 14 American. The German government announced that all treaties changing the boundaries not only of Germany but of her colonies shall require her consent. The British Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons said that the employment of British subjects would be antagonized in Russia. The Bavarian Diet was dissolved as a result of a conflict between the center and Radical parties and the Minister of Railways.

DOMESTIC—President Taft in his annual message to Congress will recommend a federal incorporation law to aid in solving the trust problem, and will urge the tariff to 15 per cent. The Commerce Court held the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce law constitutional. The American Harvester Company was ousted from Mexico and fined \$50,000 by the Supreme Court of that state. It became known in Chicago that since the indictments were returned against the National Packing Company the company had completely reorganized. William H. Hotchkiss in a statement in Albany gave a warning about the business methods of liability insurance companies. Bertrand G. Spencer, on trial for murder in New York, was taken down during the District Attorney's summary of the case. Charles R. Van Hise, president of Wisconsin University, in a speech at Harvard, urged the regulation of prices by national commission. Six thousand telegraphers, townsmen and agents of the New York Central received a wage advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. The Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson sent a second letter to the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Cambridge, urging acceptance of his resignation as pastor.

CITY—Stocks were irregular, closing lower. Archbishop Parley, of Fairbanks, who are to be made cardinals, sailed for Rome. The street cleaners' strike gave every indication of being broken, and continued to bring word to the agencies supplying him with strike breakers that he would need no more men from them. Mayor Gaynor, in a speech to the Federation of Women of Chicago, said that the percentage of the women of the country wanted to vote. The will of Joseph Pulitzer was filed for probate, and it revealed more detail of the division of the estate than was contained in his obituary already published. Frank J. Kane, a prominent Queens contractor, was shot and dangerously wounded by his brother, Martin, following a quarrel over the arrest of their mother for intoxication. William J. Cummins, apparently lost his nerve when he burst into tears after being admonished by the court. Miss Florence Morgan, testifying before the factory commission, said many of the bakeries of the city were filthy and unsanitary.

THE WEATHER—Indications for today: Snow or rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 25.

FEDERAL INCORPORATION.

The news from Washington supports the impression that President Taft will make an earnest effort during the approaching session to secure action by Congress on the federal incorporation plan which he proposed in considerable detail more than a year ago. According to the inner councils of the Senate, the efforts of the President in this direction are not likely to be successful; but that, if a fact, would not prevent Mr. Taft from making a strong recommendation, either in his annual message or in a special communication.

On more than one occasion the President has met the criticism of his administration, based on its conscientious determination to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law, with the suggestion that the scheme of federal incorporation which he has proposed would afford, at least in large part, a solution of the difficulties of which business men complain. That plan, it will be recalled, does not make federal incorporation compulsory, or even an essential to the conduct of interstate commerce business; but it does offer an opportunity to all who conduct an interstate commerce business to take out federal articles and thus, in large measure, to place themselves under the protection of the national government. It imposes certain conditions regarding publicity which some large business enterprises may regard as irksome, although others have found nothing to their disadvantage in dealing with the public with entire frankness; but, on the other hand, it would provide, in the Commissioner of Corporations, a sort of supervisor, or referee, authorized to pass upon questions of combination and whose interpretation of the law would go far to remove occasions of doubt and anxiety from the path of those conducting large business enterprises.

Senator Smoot explains that Congress is not likely to act on this question, because public opinion is not sufficiently formed and there is not sufficient general demand. Possibly, however, the Senator from Utah has not accurately gauged the state of the business mind. Certain it is that the demand for some form of federal incorporation which shall bear to the great corporations a relation similar to that borne by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railroads is more and more frequently heard.

It is quite possible that the plan which the President submitted to Congress may not precisely meet this demand and will be found susceptible of material improvement. It was offered only as a

tentative scheme, with the purpose of directing the attention of Congress to the principle, rather than with the expectation that it would be accepted in detail. But it would seem to be a mistake for the leaders in Congress to put the whole subject aside pending the further crystallization of public sentiment. Active consideration by Congress would lead not only to important contributions from the members of that body, but to suggestions from outside not improbably showing the way to legislation which would meet the demands of all concerned.

THE COLLAPSING STRIKE.

Riot and murder were the sole effective weapons of the striking garbage and ash collectors. As soon as the police suppressed disorder the collapse began. The Tribune said on Monday that with adequate protection from the police the places of the strikers would soon be filled, and so it has proved. It is to be regretted that the police were slow in getting command of the situation. If the tactics that have unostentatiously, but none the less effectively, put an end to mob violence since Monday had been employed from the outset the utter futility of this insane attempt to coerce the city would have been proved at once. That was the one mistake that the city authorities made. Otherwise they have not shown weakness and indecision. Since an earnest effort to control the mob began the banding of the strike has left nothing to be desired. The anarchy of Saturday and Sunday stopped as if by magic. As a demonstration of police power the sudden disappearance of it was impressive.

Mayor Gaynor's conduct toward the strikers deserves especially high praise. A trucking spirit would have put the city at the mercy of the men who were willing to expose it to the danger of a pestilence and who made its streets unsafe. Striking by city employees would have been encouraged and the public would have been constantly threatened with troubles like those which are now ending. As it is, a stern rebuke has been administered to the notion that public employees, protected by civil service laws and enjoying the benefits of a pension system, are under no greater obligations toward the public than private employees are under toward their employers, and that because of political considerations municipal governments are sure to exhibit weakness in the face of a strike. Mayor Gaynor will probably never do a greater service to the city than he has performed in establishing a sound precedent to govern it in its relations with striking employees. He should and doubtless will stand firm to the last. The influence of what he is accomplishing in this crisis will not soon be lost. The example that is being made of these men who quit the city's employ in an attempt to coerce it will deter other public laborers from being lured away from their well paid jobs by "organizers."

THE MANCHURIAN REVOLT.

A strange Nemesis overtakes the Manchurian dynasty, threatening to make it a clan without a country. The Middle Kingdom has always hated it and has made more than one attempt to expel it, so that the present rising against it in widespread revolution is not surprising. But it has been supposed that the three great provinces of Manchuria remained loyal to the clan, and if unable to maintain it in its hold on China would at least offer it a secure asylum at any time. Now, however, we are told that Manchuria has proclaimed its independence, and particularly its independence of the dynasty which itself provided for the empire. Whether China retains or expels the Manchurian dynasty, Manchuria itself will have none of it. Instead it will be a republic, independent of whatever government may prevail at Peking.

That is explicable by what Manchuria has lost and has gained through its conquest of China. It has lost the dynastic clan, which has long made its habitat at Peking and which has abandoned legitimate development of Manchuria for usurping exploitation of China. Generations ago, when the Manchurian warriors were subjugating China, the Manchurian tribes supported them loyally, but now that loyalty has waned. The imperial clan has become almost as alien to Manchuria as it was at first to China. At the same time other influences have entered the country, Russian, Japanese and American. More than any other part of the empire, those three provinces have been opened to European and American ideas and influences, and these have made strongly against the perpetuation of Mandarin rule.

The incident injects, however, one of the most troublesome factors into the whole Chinese problem. We spoke the other day of the embarrassment which would be caused if the empire, which as a whole owes important treaty and financial obligations to other powers, should be divided into separate states, which might or might not apportion those obligations equitably among themselves and provide satisfactorily for their discharge. Manchuria is the one part of the empire which is most involved in such obligations. If it sets up as an independent republic, the tangle over the treaty rights of other powers will be equal to the proverbial Chinese puzzle.

ROOM FOR "PROGRESSTAS."

The organization of a number of young men from Venezuela in this city into a "Progresista" party is not to be deprecated. On the contrary, it is at least potentially commendable and worthy of encouragement. It is always well for men to take an interest in public affairs, and if these Venezuelans are merely temporary sojourners here, intending to return home after acquiring education, wealth, or whatever they came here for, it is eminently appropriate that they should cultivate a keen interest in Venezuelan affairs. It is well, moreover, that they should declare themselves "Progresistas," because Venezuela is much in need of rational and orderly progress.

All depends, however, upon their interpretation of Progress. Too often, among South Americans as well as in the United States, it has been made to mean mere restlessness, change for the sake of a change, or, worst of all, a turning out of one set of "grifters" to let another in, after the corrupt fashion of the "Rotativismo" of Portugal. Not infrequently it has meant the brewing of revolutionary schemes and filibustering expeditions, abusing American hospitality by making this the plotting and recruiting ground. It is earnestly to be hoped that these ardent young Venezuelans are planning nothing of that sort. They may have a right to do a lot of revolution, after scheming and preparing without violating the neutrality laws, but they will not commend themselves to Americans by so doing. The people of this country

are tired of Latin-American revolutions, and particularly of having this country made the base of operations for them. These Venezuelan Progressives have, however, an excellent opportunity to make use of this country in a perfectly unobjectionable manner for the benefit of their own land and its politics. That is, by studying American institutions and methods and temperament, with a view to impressing them upon their own countrymen. We are not offering ourselves as models in all respects. There are some things here which Venezuelans should study only to avoid. But without vainglory we can say that in adherence to constitutional methods of reform, in acquiescence in the results of popular elections, and in making elections generally a full and fair expression of the public will, there is much here which could probably be emulated by Venezuelans. In pursuing such a course a Venezuelan organization in America would command cordial sympathy.

THE WANTING SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The filthy and unsanitary conditions prevailing in the small bakeries of the city which were the subject yesterday of testimony before the Wagner commission now investigating factory conditions in this city are more or less familiar. They have been investigated both publicly and privately more than once before, yet little appears to have been done to improve them. Official action, whatever it has amounted to, and public opinion, which has expressed itself at intervals, have both been unequal to the task of making the ignorant and careless proprietors of the offending shops regardful of ordinary decency. Dirt is the least offence. Persons suffering from contagious diseases are reported as frequenting some bakeries. All of this, in disregard for the health of the community, persists in spite of the "progress in sanitation" which is the customary boast of the age.

The situation, even though it may be confined to relatively few shops, like that in regard to the safety of factory employees which was revealed by the Washington Place fire, is discouraging. The prevalent lack of a sense of public obligation is the worst feature of it. Men who undertake to provide food for the community show the utmost indifference to the conditions under which that food is prepared, allowing tuberculous persons in their bakeries and ignoring the ordinary decencies, which require that such places shall be kept free from animals and vermin, that pans and mixing boards shall be kept clean and that the latter shall not be used as beds by the not overclean bakers. This disregard for the welfare of the public they serve is of a piece with that heartless indifference to the health and safety of their employees which is exhibited by too many factory owners in exposing their working people to the perils of fire traps worse even than the Triangle Waist Company's workrooms. Is there no relief from it but more regulation? Must everything that is done in which society is concerned be done under the eye of some inspector? Is there no end to the need of this system?

The great requirement of the present day is a sense of social responsibility. It is a common complaint that workmen lack it, that the handicrafts are shabbily and negligently practised by men with no pride in their work—no, not even inspired with the rudimentary conception of the duty to give full value for money received. If the employer is indifferent to the workman's safety the workman often repays him by something worse than indifference to the employer's interest. The lack of a sense of responsibility is widespread, being confined to no particular class. It is the great moral defect of industrial society. Education, democracy and all the modern influences that contribute to humanity's betterment seem powerless against it. It is the great cause of need for the ever extending state regulation.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The discovery of the remains of an old potter's field near Eutaw and Preston streets, in Baltimore, recalled to "The Baltimore Sun," political satire directed against President Madison nearly one hundred years ago. After his hurried flight from Washington, when the British captured and destroyed the Capitol buildings there, his political antagonists jeered him as a coward. Later, when Madison street was named, his enemies pointed to the fact of its peculiar situation. It began at the poorhouse, and passed the penitentiary, and the eastern terminus of the street was near the old Maryland Insane Asylum, which stood on the present site of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Closetest—No, sir; I respond only to the appeals of the deserving poor. Openhand—Who are the deserving poor? Closetest—Those who never ask for assistance.—Tit-Bits.

The jewels of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, valued at \$1,000,000, are to be sold at auction in Paris. Mr. Richeran describes in "The Intransigent" his impressions in the underground vaults of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, as "grave Turks slowly laid out long chaplets of pearls and masses of diamonds, gleaming and dancing in the light of the tremble, and heavy bunches of emeralds, sapphires and topaz. All these gems were heaped in piles before my eyes to the accompaniment of a sharp, rattling sound, as the Sultan's treasures were poured forth. Then came a collection of 'zarfs,' a kind of egg cup in gold lacquer, meant to hold the narrow, conical cups in which Turkish coffee is served. They resembled the coffee offered by Abdul Hamid to his guests—a beverage which often meant their death. The glittering whole made an enormous prismatic scintillation, which flamed and twisted like a veritable fire. What splendor!"

Marks—By the way, old man, how about that cure for partial baldness you tried? Did it work? Cartwright—No, I'm entirely bald now.—Boston Transcript.

Ex-Senator Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, is the only man left of that group, said a New York merchant pointing to a picture on the wall of his office. It shows the interior of a small room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel in which, seated around a polished table, are Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Mark A. Hanna, Senator Joseph R. Scott, Frederick S. Gibbs and Nathan B. Scott. "That was the Eastern Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee in the campaign of 1890," he added, "and the men who worked with and under them knew that the committee was a hard working body—some of us still think it was the best of its kind in the history of the party." When Mr. Bliss died Scott became the sole survivor.

Mr. Styles—I have tickets for the opera. Mr. Styles—Oh, good! I'll go and put my ticket right away. "All right, dear. I guess you'll be ready in time. The tickets are for to-morrow night."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Simplicissimus," says the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," "has once more been brought face to face with the fact that some people cannot take a joke. Some recently published illustrations and jokes in this many colored Munich sheet were considered so insulting to the Italian army that at the instigation of officers and their friends who sympathize with them the paper has been boycotted throughout the kingdom. And now a news dispatch from Prague says that the police of that city confiscated as much of an edition as they could lay hands upon, because the cartoon on its first page was an insult to the Roman Catholic Church."

"What's the trouble with the maid?" "Servants are so silly. Seems the maid who has charge of Pido has been snubbing the maid who takes care of baby."—Washington Herald.

DANGEROUS DAYS IN THE CITY.

Correspondent Urges Their Suppression While a Few Eyes Remain.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: Last January committees from the New York Federation of Women and the Women's Municipal League appeared before the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen in favor of Mr. Drescher's ordinance to prohibit the wearing of long hair pins. Soon afterward the matter came to a vote in the worthless and incompetent Board of Aldermen and was defeated by a vote of 21 to 29.

It is a severe reflection on the intelligence of these women that they "lay down," as Wall Street would say, instead of demanding a further hearing and urging their associates to write to the delinquent aldermen. Within the last month articles have appeared in nearly all Manhattan papers con-

cerning cases of narrow escapes to the eyes of citizens, with a cheek occasionally torn and lacerated by the long projecting hair pin. At Omaha last July the ticket puncher in the railway station had an eye put out by a long hair pin. Several citizens have, over their own signatures, written to the newspapers lately stating how their cheeks were scraped by shiftless young women wearing these dangerous weapons.

Of course such things do not happen in Europe. Last May, in Budapest, Hungary, the police took from the hats of a thousand women the long projecting hair pins, and in French cities the ordinance compels the use of stubs or balls on the points of hair pins. If the men who support the majority of the members of these women's associations should lose one or both eyes, perhaps those women would "get busy."

Even the suffering suffragettes might raise their voices before they begin again their annual hopeless fight in the New York Legislature. As the Governor and the Mayor address the New York State Federation of Women to-morrow, perhaps these distinguished citizens might make a passing reference to the long hair pin.

ONE WHO KNOWS. New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

Correspondent Urges No Temporizing with Garbage Men.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: I am pleased to note that you are giving the city authorities strong support in suppressing the insurrection of the so-called strikers of the Street Cleaning Department. I trust the authorities will not temporize, but act vigorously with the strikers.

It would not be criminal action be taken against a labor leader should he issue a call for the coal drivers and other drivers to go on strike out of sympathy for the Street Cleaning Department drivers who are on strike? As a matter of fact, these so-called strikers are not on strike—they have simply refused to do the work of the department at the time the department wants the work done, and have left the employ of the city, but are preventing the city authorities from getting the work for their lawless act.

The authorities must act vigorously and swiftly to put an end to such revolts for all time. There are many men doing night work—milkmen, newspaper dealers, night watchmen and many others—who would rather work during the day, but they continue the work until day employment is obtained, when they give up to other men who want to work at night. Give the city authorities strong support in the stand they have taken, or we are in for much trouble in the future.

W. M. New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

A STRIKE THEORY.

Writer Contends Garbage Men Contracted to Work by Day.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: A great wrong is being committed against the garbage collectors of the city in the effort of the Street Cleaning Department to force them out of their positions. They are strikers, but they are striking for their rights. They are employed to collect the garbage of the city by daylight, as has been the custom of the department. They have done faithful service. No complaint has been filed against them, and the city has been entirely satisfied.

When the hot season came they were required to do their work by night, to save their horses. They acquiesced with little or no objection, and continued work till the summer was past. Now they are allowed to collect the garbage at night, and they are engaged to do it. Their repeated requests were denied. At last they decided that they would not do the work any more by night. The department has chosen to call them "self-dismissed laborers." They are ready and anxious to work in accordance with their agreement with the city.

The department had to call them "self-dismissed laborers" because it has no right to discharge them except for cause, and because the law prohibits them, as it does the Commissioner, during good performance.

Now, the Commissioner, claiming the right to engage extra help in an emergency, is gathering in men from all the neighboring cities to take the places of these men, contrary to law, because there is no emergency, except that created by the Commissioner himself, by requiring the laborers to do what they were not employed to do and what they had not engaged to do.

The people of New York have not asked to have the garbage collected at night. There is no reason for it. The men can do much better work by daylight than they can by night. The city is certainly more quiet when the work is done in the daytime. What the citizens need is to have a quiet time for sleep and rest, because they are being forced to serve when they are tired and exhausted, and so are the horses. All domestic animals sleep at night, if they are not disturbed, and horses will last longer if they have their natural rest. These men, having become accustomed to their work, and regarding their contract as binding so long as they performed their services properly, have provided homes for themselves and their families and made their arrangements for the winter. Now, to the detriment of the service, they are being forced to leave their homes and children great suffering and loss.

The people of the city should raise their voices in sympathy with these men. Their rights to work according to their contract are being violently wrested from them, and for no just reason. The only reason that can be given is that of the dust. This does not weigh against the right in this matter and against the humanity which would save the men from the rigors of night service.

F. F. FORD STUTTON. New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

WOMAN AS THE "GATE OF HELL."

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir: At the recent suffrage convention, held at Louisville, and reported in last Monday's Tribune, Miss Mary Johnston, referring with some natural objection to Tertullian's exclamation: "Woman, you are the gate of hell," proceeded to discuss it with some rather remarkable results.

She started to show how this "gate of hell" ought to be, and, in fact, was being improved. Thus, the new gate would differ from the old, "physically in sweep and power, mentally in education, the larger brain, and spiritually with the nobler and wider heart, the true mother and lover of humanity."

All these vast improvements would, of course, be wrought by women obtaining the ballot. But what then? This "new gate" in her allegory would still be the "gate of hell," and more attractive. It would make the more people would naturally be induced to enter the infernal regions. Is that the result that Miss Johnston expects from her architectural improvements? And if not, a mere man must beg her to elucidate her meaning to suit the feeble masculine understanding.

R. W. MACKRETH. IVY, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1911.

TURNING THE TABLES.

From The Springfield Republican.

An Annapolis upper class man had to go to the dispensary to be patched up the other night after an encounter with a staid old freeman, the roommate of a youth marked to be a victim of laziness. If having episodes were always of this sort they could be tolerated with some cheerfulness. A former president of Amherst College, before having been entirely forbidden, used to tell the new freshmen to defend themselves with a saw, if necessary. If they were attacked by laziness.

People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 11.—The President spent three hours with the members of the Cabinet to-day. The Secretary of War was the latest absentee from the Cabinet meeting. Senator Rayner urged the President to appoint Edgar H. Gans, of the Supreme Court, to the vacancy in the Department of the Interior. Mr. Jordan, president of the Missouri Bar Association, has written to the President urging the selection of a Missouri lawyer to fill Justice Harlan's place. It was announced at the White House to-day that the nomination of Justice Harlan's successor will not be sent to the Senate before the first week in January.

A number of other judicial nominations will be sent in at the same time. The people of Ohio are for Taft," said Professor W. S. Scarborough, president of Willamette University, at the executive offices to-day. "They always have believed in him and are confident he will be re-nominated and re-elected. If by any means he should fail to be nominated, the state would go for Harmon, if the Democrats nominate him. As between Taft and Harmon, who is a mighty good man, the state is for Taft."

"President Taft is gaining strength with rapid strides, and the people are his re-election looks bright every day," said Representative Campbell after a talk with the President to-day. The President has been invited to be the guest of the Chicago Traffic Club this winter, to be the guest of the New York Order of the Society of the Cincinnati on February 22, to attend the conference on education in the South at Nashville next April, to be the guest of the Thirteenth National Club of New York City in January, and to be the guest of the National City Service Reform League in Philadelphia in December.

Among the White House callers were Senators Smoot and Brandegee, Representatives Ames, Wilder, Roberts and Needham, Assistant Secretary Winthrop and Peter A. Jay, American Consul General at Cairo. The President and Mrs. Taft have invited the members of the Cabinet and their wives and a few friends to hear the Mormon choir singing at the White House to-morrow night.

Miss Helen Taft returned to the White House this evening from New York. The President and Mrs. Taft occupied a box at the National Theatre to-night to see Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow," with them were Mrs. Rae, widow of Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, and Major Butt.

W. M. New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff will come to Washington from New York to-morrow and will open the embassy in Massachusetts avenue for the winter. The Spanish Minister and Mme. Riano have returned from a visit to New York. The Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Freuschen von und zu Liebenstein have returned to the capital after spending the summer abroad, and are at the Highlands for the present, where a number of diplomats, including Mr. Lefevre-Pontalis, French Counsellor, are making their home.

Señor Don A. Alagars, Mexican second secretary, left Washington to-day for New York, and will sail to-morrow for France and Italy. He goes to attend Señor de la Barra, former Mexican Ambassador, as secretary, on a special mission. George Young, British second secretary, has returned from England. He accompanied Mrs. Young and their family back to their home late in the summer. Mrs. Young will remain abroad for several weeks.

Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who went abroad several weeks ago, will return to this country at the end of the month. The Spanish Minister and Mme. Riano have returned from a visit to New York. The Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Freuschen von und zu Liebenstein have returned to the capital after spending the summer abroad, and are at the Highlands for the present, where a number of diplomats, including Mr. Lefevre-Pontalis, French Counsellor, are making their home.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, of England, who had Mrs. Taft as one of her most interested auditors at the British Embassy yesterday afternoon, again attracted several hundred members of society late this afternoon to her lecture on "Modern Oxford." Cabinet members, members of the diplomatic corps and others were in the drawing rooms and ballroom at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons, who lent their house for the purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt entertained Miss Taft and the entire wedding party of their daughter, Miss Olga Roosevelt, and Dr. J. Breckenridge Bayne at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club to-night. Among the guests were Miss Arrowsmith, Mrs. C. T. Dillingham, Louis Hammersley and others from New York, who have come for the wedding to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. John E. Reburn has returned to Washington for the winter, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Eleanor Reburn, who will shortly make her debut. They will go to Philadelphia on Monday to attend the football game and keep a number of social engagements on Monday for Miss Reburn.

Mr. L. Letter will return to this country from England at the end of this month. She is with her daughters, the Countess of Suffolk and Mrs. Colin Campbell. A luncheon on board the Sylph this afternoon.

3,324 STUDENTS IN YALE.

Increase in All Departments Except Forestry, Medicine and Law.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 14.—Preliminary registration figures issued at Yale to-day show a total student registration of 3,324. There is an increase in every department of the university except the schools of forestry, medicine and law, the decrease in the two latter being attributed to the fact that the law school has changed this year to a college degree basis for admission and the medical school changed last year to the two year college requirement.

By departments the figures are given: Graduate school, 445; college, 1,237; Sheffield scientific school, 1,089 (besides 178 graduate students registered in the graduate or forest school); art school, 35; music school, 93; forestry school, 37; divinity school, 101; medical school, 17; dental school, 17; deducting for names inserted twice.

The figures also show 127 professors, 89 assistant professors, 124 instructors and officers of the university, 63 assistants in instruction and 28 assistants in administration.

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

New York is having trouble with its garbage, even though "Hoss" Murphy has removed himself.—Haltimores Sun. Residents of New York, including Mayor Gaynor, are terribly fussed up because the municipal garbage men are on a strike. In Detroit we have some advantage in the fact that should the garbage men go and do likewise it might be some time before the public would discover the fact.—Detroit News.

According to recently compiled statistics there is a birth every four minutes in New York, owing to the fact of the high birth rate in New York the babies that are born there are expected to have any chance to become Presidents.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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A number of other judicial nominations will be sent in at the same time. The people of Ohio are for Taft," said Professor W. S. Scarborough, president of Willamette University, at the executive offices to-day. "They always have believed in him and are confident he will be re-nominated and re-elected. If by any means he should fail to be nominated, the state would go for Harmon, if the Democrats nominate him. As between Taft and Harmon, who is a mighty good man, the state is for Taft."

"President Taft is gaining strength with rapid strides, and the people are his re-election looks bright every day," said Representative Campbell after a talk with the President to-day. The President has been invited to be the guest of the Chicago Traffic Club this winter, to be the guest of the New York Order of the Society of the Cincinnati on February 22, to attend the conference on education in the South at Nashville next April, to be the guest of the Thirteenth National Club of New York City in January, and to be the guest of the National City Service Reform League in Philadelphia in December.

Among the White House callers were Senators Smoot and Brandegee, Representatives Ames, Wilder, Roberts and Needham, Assistant Secretary Winthrop and Peter A. Jay, American Consul General at Cairo. The President and Mrs. Taft have invited the members of the Cabinet and their wives and a few friends to hear the Mormon choir singing at the White House to-morrow night.

Miss Helen Taft returned to the White House this evening from New York. The President and Mrs. Taft occupied a box at the National Theatre to-night to see Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow," with them were Mrs. Rae, widow of Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, and Major Butt.

W. M. New York, Nov. 13, 1911.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—The German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff will come to Washington from New York to-morrow and will open the embassy in Massachusetts avenue for the winter. The Spanish Minister and Mme. Riano have returned from a visit to New York. The Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Freuschen von und zu Liebenstein have returned to the capital after spending the summer abroad, and are at the Highlands for the present, where a number of diplomats, including Mr. Lefevre-Pontalis, French Counsellor, are making their home.

Señor Don A. Alagars, Mexican second secretary, left Washington to-day for New York, and will sail to-morrow for France and Italy. He goes to attend Señor de la Barra, former Mexican Ambassador, as secretary, on a special mission. George Young, British second secretary, has returned from England. He accompanied Mrs. Young and their family back to their home late in the summer. Mrs. Young will remain abroad for several weeks.

Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, who went abroad several weeks ago, will return to this country at the end of the month. The Spanish Minister and Mme. Riano have returned from a visit to New York. The Austrian naval attaché and Baroness Freuschen von und zu Liebenstein have returned to the capital after spending the summer abroad, and are at the Highlands for the present, where a number of diplomats, including Mr. Lefevre-Pontalis, French Counsellor, are making their home.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, of England, who had Mrs. Taft as one of her most interested auditors at the British Embassy yesterday afternoon, again attracted several hundred members of society late this afternoon to her lecture on "Modern Oxford." Cabinet members, members of the diplomatic corps and others were in the drawing rooms and ballroom at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons, who lent their house for the purpose.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt entertained Miss Taft and the entire wedding party of their daughter, Miss Olga Roosevelt, and Dr. J. Breckenridge Bayne at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club to-night. Among the guests were Miss Arrowsmith, Mrs. C. T. Dillingham, Louis Hammersley and others from New York, who have come for the wedding to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. John E. Reburn has returned to Washington for the winter, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Eleanor Reburn, who will shortly make her debut. They will go to Philadelphia on Monday to attend the football game and keep a number of social engagements on Monday for Miss Reburn.

Mr. L. Letter will return to this country from England at the end of this month. She is with her daughters, the Countess of Suffolk and Mrs. Colin Campbell. A luncheon on board the Sylph this afternoon.

3,324 STUDENTS IN YALE.

Increase in All Departments Except Forestry, Medicine and Law.